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THE CAUCASIAN.

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State Library

THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED.

The Case of Brown In The Famous Fraudulent Assignment Act.

NO CORRUPTION SHOWN.

The Supreme Court Declares That the Lower Court Was In Error—And Thus Another "Political Capital" Scheme of the Democratic "Rainbow Chasers" is Squelched.

It will be recalled that the Democratic hoodlums tried to make much ado over what was called the "assignment act" about two years ago. In some way, a bill which had never passed the legislature was enrolled as a valid law. When the error in enrollment was discovered, the Democratic tom tom beaters and "rainbow chasers" raised a terrific din. They had some solicitors and one thing and another, and this part of the gang forthwith sought to make political capital by indicting enrolling clerk J. W. Brown, and chief clerk of the House, Satterfield. These men were charged with corruption in enrolling the bill. Nobody else was indicted. If these men were corrupted, somebody did the corrupting, but we never saw any disposition on the part of the Democratic solicitors and "sich" to discover who the corrupters might be. The reason was that the bill had been fostered by some very prominent Democrats.

Well, Brown and Satterfield were convicted. Of course! That's what they were indicted for—to be convicted. That was the scheme of the "rainbow chasers," and they were sentenced to pay fines and work on the public roads. Nobody believed these men guilty of the charge—not even those who prosecuted them.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme court in the case of Brown. The case was recently heard, and the Supreme court proceeded to put the seal of condemnation on the disgraceful prosecution in the lower court by arresting everything that had been done there. The decision of the Supreme court is not of a partisan character. It is a unanimous opinion of all the Justices, representing the various political parties in the State. The opinion was written by Justice Montgomery, and is as follows:

"After the examination of the witnesses had been concluded, the defendant's [Brown's] counsel asked the court to instruct the jury that there was no evidence of corruption on the part of the defendant. Upon a most careful consideration of the whole evidence, we are of the opinion that the defendant [Brown] was entitled to the instruction, and that his Honor [Judge McIver] should have given it. Eight witnesses, three for the State and five for the defendant, were examined. The testimony of two of the State's witnesses and that of all the defendants, (witnesses) is without the least trace of inculpating matter, either taken singly or in connection with all the evidence in the case. In fact upon the whole evidence, with the exception of that of the witness for the State (Miss Branson) there was not one particle, either direct or circumstantial, going to show that the defendant ever had any knowledge or information of any kind concerning the existence of the bill until long after the legislature adjourned. Leaving out her testimony there is not a scintilla of proof that the defendant ever saw the bill, either in the original or in the enrolled copy until it was found in the old library among tabled bills by the witness Ellington who was the State Librarian, after the legislature had adjourned. Whatever testimony there was unfavorable to the defendant is embraced in that of Miss Branson. She testified that she got the bill, to make a copy of it, from the defendant or one of the clerks on the last day of the session; that she kept it for that purpose for two or three hours and then returned it to the defendant and read it over to him, several others being in the room, to see if it was correctly copied; that there was a great rush and confusion during the last days of the session. (Mr. Walser, speaker of the House, had testified that on the last day of the session more than 360 bills were ratified.) The defendant denied most positively that he gave this bill or any other one to Miss Branson to copy, or that she read it over with him. Suppose it be true that she did read the bill over to him, is it the least evidence of CORRUPTION on the part of the defendant, when the circumstances of time and place are considered? It might, assuming for the purposes of this case that it was true, be some evidence tending to show negligence in his failure to look at and carefully examine the back of the bill to see what disposition had been made of it; but we do not see any evidence of a corrupt intent to enroll, or have enrolled, a fraudulent bill. This failure to examine carefully the bill might have been made by the most conscientious person in the hurry of that day's business. It appears from the testimony that the defendant, as enrolling clerk, kept a book in which was entered a list of the bills which were given out to the copyists to be transcribed for enrollment. The defendant failed to have this book on trial. This failure was undoubtedly a circumstance against him.

"The conduct of a party in omitting to produce that evidence, in elucidation of the subject matter in dispute, which is within his power and which rests peculiarly within his own knowledge, frequently affords occasion for presumption against him, since it raises a strong suspicion that such evidence, if adduced, would operate to his prejudice."—Starkie on Evidence, p. 73. But suppose the strongest presumption against him should arise, that is, that the book did contain the record that this bill was given out to Miss Branson, how could that alone, or or taken in connection with the reading of the bill over with Miss Branson, according to her testimony, and his denying her testimony to be true, prove or tend to prove CORRUPTION, in the absence of other circumstances tending in some way to show a wicked purpose, that he acted "for the sake of oppression, of fraudulent gain, or any other wicked motive."

It might tend with other circumstances to prove carelessness, negligence, but under all the circumstances of this case, not to show a corrupt and wicked purpose to derive personal benefit therefrom, or to injure the public.

There was no attempt to show bribery, gain, or any understanding between the defendant and any other person about the bill, or to connect him with any suspicious circumstances relating to it.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that His Honor (Judge McIver) was in error in refusing to give to the jury the instruction asked by the defendant that there was no evidence of corruption on his part. His charge was carefully delivered and fair to the defendant, and temperate and humane, ending with a caution which he deemed necessary, to-wit:" Much has been said about the importance of this case and the great wrong which has been done the State, still, it is your duty to try this case as you would any other, and if you convict the defendant, it must be from the testimony alone.

Error. The judgment is arrested.

ONLY SIX VOTES SHORT.

National Secretary Walsh Says That if West Virginia Could Have Been Saved, Bryan Was Elected—Frauds In Indiana and California.

Des Moines Gazette.]

While in Des Moines recently, Chas. A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, secretary of the national silver Democratic committee, was interviewed by a Leader reporter as follows:

"He expressed himself as especially pleased with the result in Iowa and pointed to the large number of votes polled for Mr. Bryan; a larger number, he said, than had ever been polled for any Republican candidate in the State.

"I have repeatedly heard since the election," he said, "that silver is dead. This is the same story that we have heard for many years past, but the facts are that the longer it has been agitated as a great issue, the stronger it has become. McKinley's administration cannot mean prosperity, because prosperity is not possible under a gold standard. It is true the papers are full of factories opening and prices advancing, but all the stories that are printed in the papers are not necessarily true. In the Des Moines papers I read of a new broom factory which is to be established in Ottumwa immediately as a result of McKinley's election. As a matter of fact, it has only been established on paper, and there is no probability of its becoming established in fact. I also read that another one of our factories will add two stories to its buildings, as a result of McKinley's election. The truth is that it will be impossible to add half a story to its building without crushing all the walls. All the factories which have been opened since the election were closed for political effect and nothing else. I I notice the papers say nothing about the reduction in pay and force which have been made on many of the railroads since election. The Chicago & Alton, I understand, has made a cut of twenty per cent all around,

We had the odium of four years of Cleveland's administration to overcome. Then the tremendous influence of the money power; and the daily press was against us. Do you know that for a month before the election we positively refused newspaper men admission to the silver headquarters? The Chicago papers would take statements which we gave them, re-write them to suit their own purposes, and then quote us as authority for them.

The fact is, that until West Virginia slipped away from us Bryan was elected. If McKinley had not carried West Virginia we would have saved both California and Indiana for Bryan. We could prove frauds in both of these States sufficient to carry them against McKinley; but in the face of the result in West Virginia no good end could have been served by doing so. In many of the counties in Indiana, for instance, the Populist votes were not counted for Mr. Bryan; and we will prove this."

But the Country Still Seems to Be Full of Fools.

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate of the circulation of the papers of the world is estimated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp the idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper; and, further, that if the number (12,000,000,000) represented, instead of copies, seconds, it would take over 333 years for them to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement, we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reach our highest mountains. Topping all these, and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500, miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

Plenty of Churches With No Women.

Current Literature.]

305. CHURCHES AND NO WOMEN: I came across recently a reference to "the land where there are a thousand churches and no women." Is there such a country? Can "Open Questions" tell me anything about it?—Sceptic, New York City.

The peninsula of Mt. Athos, in Turkey, is a body of land about forty miles long and four miles wide, which Xerxes converted into an island, by cutting a ship-canal across its neck, as described by Herodotus. For centuries, this peninsula has been occupied only by hermits and monks, mention of its "holy men" occuring as early as the year 885. There are nearly a thousand churches and oratories on it, for the use of about three thousand men; but, for ages, no woman has been there, and the rule of female exclusion is enforced even against the lower animals.

WHAT THE VICE-PRESIDENT IS.

AN OFFICE WITHOUT DUTIES—WITHOUT POWER—AND WITHOUT IMPORTANCE.

It is Worth $8,000 a Year For Nothing Done—A Suggestion That The Office Be Given Some Position and Dignity—Judge Walter Clark's Ideas.

Hon. Walter Clark in the Green Bag.]

In the beginning it was contemplated by our constitution-makers that while the successful candidate should be President, his chief rival should be the Vice-President. Accordingly, when John Adams became President, Thomas Jefferson was chosen Vice-President. At the next election, when Thomas Jefferson was chosen, Aaron Burr, who was not in contemplation at the polls for the chief place, jeopardized the choice of Jefferson, and a danger of the repetition of this state of things caused a constitutional amendment to avert it. Under the practical workings of the constitution we have the present anomalous condition, that the Vice-Presidency is an office without power and almost without duties, and consequently almost without importance. His sole duty, that of presiding over a Senate in which he has no voice, and, save in case of a tie, no vote, can be, and often for a long period is, discharged by some Senator who is elected as President pro tem. The Vice-President is not vested with the power of appointing the committees, since, unlike the Speaker of the House of Representatives, he is not chosen by the body over which he presides, and not infrequently is of a different political party from the majority of the Senate.

Thus being without power and practically without duties, the Vice-Presidency offers few inducements to an able, ambitious man, and the nomination has often been refused. This has in very many instances, though not always, thrown the nomination as a compliment to some man who would not by the nominating convention be considered for a moment for the Presidency. Yet the Vice-President has the terrible potentiality of succeeding to the Presidency in the event of a vacancy. This condition has brought about some most inconvenient results. In 1840 John Tyler was nominated to conciliate the minority of the Whig party who differed widely on some material points from the great bulk of the party. The death of President Harrison, after a short month in office, robbed the Whigs of the fruits of their victory and brought catastrophe upon them in a revolution in the policy of the administration. In 1848, after the nomination of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Webster declined the Vice-Presidency as beneath him, and thus lost his last chance of filling his life-long ambition, for a few months later Mr. Fillmore became President—a most excellent man, but one who would have never been thought of for the first place. Had President Lincoln died during his first term, it may be seriously doubted if Mr. Hamlin would have been satisfactory to his party or the country, and it is very certain that Andrew Johnson was not.

It is not necessary to prolong this review. While there have been a few Vice-Presidents who were possible nominees for the Presidency, the rule has been otherwise. As out of nineteen Presidents so far elected, four have fallen in office, the ratio of succession for the Vice-Presidency has been more than one in five, in fact, over 21 per cent. This opens up a serious danger, and some plan should be devised to make the Vice-Presidency more attractive to men of the first order, by adding to its dignity and powers.

Among the plans discussed, that of giving the Vice-President a voice and vote in the Senate would require constitutional amendment. Nor can it be expected that the Senate will amend its rules to confer on the Vice-President the important power of appointing committees which is possessed by the presiding officer of the House of Representatives, seeing, as already stated, the Vice-President is not chosen by the Senate and not infrequently belongs to a different political party from a majority of that body.

There is, however, an opportunity to make the Vice-President something more than the mere moderator, without voice or vote, of the upper House and the fifth wheel of the coach. The subject of inter State Commerce and the regulation of the rates and conduct of inter State railroads and canals is one of growing importance, and is of sufficient interest to the Union at large to justify the selection by the people of the chief officer to supervise that immense business. The department of "Inter-State Commerce" can be created by statute, without the necessity of a constitutional amendment, to which department shall be assigned as bureaux, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Pacific railroads, the Nicaragua canal and collateral matters. The same statute can assign to the Vice-President, not as a separate office, but ex-officio, the duty of Secretary of Inter-State Commerce with the chief seat in the cabinet and the right of presiding at all cabinet meetings in the absence of the President. The importance of the duties thus devolved upon him (which, however, would not interfere with his brief tour of duty as presiding officer of the Senate for a few hours daily during the session of Congress) would make him in importance to the public only second to the President, and would always secure a nominee of sufficient prominence and ability, to be the equal in every respect of the Presidential nominee. Furthermore the President's salary has been raised to $50 000, with a furnished residence, besides the payment of all expenses, which makes his real cost to the nation near a quarter of a million per annum, while the salary of the Vice-President has remained at the sum fixed one hundred years ago of $8,000, without residence or any appointing power, beyond a private secretary, which is possessed now by every member of each House of Congress. The gulf fixed between the first and second officer of the government is too great. The expenses lavished on the President can be materially curtailed, while if the Vice-President is vested ex-officio with the supervision of the Inner-State Commerce of the country, it will be necessary that he, as well as the President, should reside at the Capitol, and he should be furnished with a public residence and his salary augmented out of a portion of the sums which can be curtailed from the annual appropriations voted for the attendance upon the President.

By a measure of this kind the Vice-President can be made really useful and an integral part of the government, second only to the President in importance, and it would justify an appropriate salary. This will always secure the nomination as Vice-President of men of the same shade of political opinion as the President and of like importance and ability. Should there be a vacancy in the office of Vice-President by his promotion, death, resignation or resignation, the statute should in that event confer upon the President the power to appoint a Secretary of Inter-State Commerce pro tem, subject to confirmation by the Senate, like other secretaries, but possessing the premiership of the cabinet, with the right of presiding at cabinet meetings in the absence of the President in priority to the Secretary of State and others in the order now presented by law.

WALTER CLARK.

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

SOME VEXATIOUS QUESTIONS WHICH WILL COME BEFORE THE REPUBLICANS.

Their Own Platform Declarations Bring up Problems That Puzzle Everybody Else—Tariff or Money.

The triumphant Republican party when it assembles in March, 1897, will have some difficult economic problems to solve. Based on their own platform declarations and platform arguments these questions seem impossible.

(1) They propose no increase in the volume of the nation's money, except what gold may be coined and what money the national banks may graciously see fit to loan out to an already over-burdened, debt-ridden people. There is plenty of money, they say, if "confidence" only be restored. "Open the mills, not the mints," says that champion, Mr. McKinley.

Will it not be found, when the mills are opened, that they cannot be run long without a demand for their product? What constitutes demand in business? Certainly not merely the want or needs of the people alone. They must have the ability to PAY.

Low prices for years among the farmers, and enforced idleness among the wage workers, have thrown all these millions deeply in debt. They can but sparingly find money to buy the product of the mills even if open and the mill operators can ill afford to pay interest on capital, borrowed from national banks, until the increased volume of money, through this source, begins to show increased prices and margins of profits.

(2) Republicans must raise revenue to fill a depleted treasury by some adjustment of the tariff, or internal revenue laws, outside of an income tax.

Let it be remembered that a tariff of any kind, either for protection or revenue, is a duty levied on imported goods.

The treasury reports show that importations under both the McMinley and under the Wilson bill have rapidly fallen off. Both bills are protective in their nature; the Wilson bill having only a few more articles on the free list than has the McKinley bill, and only 7 per cent. lower in its horizontal average rate than the McKinley bill. The framers of any tariff measures must therefore ascertain the cause for falling off of importations. If no importations take place, no revenue from this source can be counted on. But our Republican friends claim that a tariff should be so protective in its nature as to prohibit importations of foreign goods. "Let Americans produce all our own goods." The position of our Republican friends is therefore like the old Calvinistic theology:

> You shall and you shan't,
> You will and you won't;
> You'll be damned if you do,
> And be damned if you don't.

On the other hand, we populists claim that it is the volume of money that sustains a nation's markets, and gives her people the ability to pay for goods and to absorb foreign products at a prices high enough to permit a tariff to be levied on them and revenue through this source collected. We claim that a plenteous money supply after the war sustained American markets above those of surrounding nations, and permitted the tariff as a protection to take effect. In short, it is first money, not tariff, that sustains a nation's markets. We claim that scarce money has caused a fall in prices sufficient to prevent importation of goods. That no tariff is now needed for protection of American markets, because we have no markets to protect. We favor protection when we have anything to protect.

Prices are all below cost of production in America. We claim prices must be restored by an increased volume of money before tariff of any kind is of any avail. WATCH AND SEE. The biggest crowd is not always right.

(3) The Republican platform says: "We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the EXISTING GOLD STANDARD MUST BE PRESERVED."

The Cleveland method of preserving the gold standard has been to redeem all forms of paper money in gold only. Bond issues frequently, and in large amounts, have been necessary to preserve the gold standard under Cleveland. The Republican speakers have approved unreservedly Cleveland's monetary policy yet condemn conditions making bond issues necessary as due to Democratic mal-administration of tariff. But we have before shown that here again will Republicans find themselves in the attitude—

> "You'll be damned if you do.
> And be damned if you don't."

Any growing nation should be supplied by a constantly increasing money volume. How else can an increased amount of property produced by an increased population be honestly valued and falling prices prevented? It is like a child growing to maturity. It must be supplied by a constantly increasing volume of blood to meet the demands of a growing body and larger circulation organs.

Bond issues (the greatest crime in civilization in time of peace and plenty) cannot be prevented by adopting the same false economic theories as Cleveland, under whom bonds have been issued, because gold has been cornered by a mercenary syndicate.

The only source of relief under Republican rule seems to be through the increased volume of money that national banks may issue on the bonds issued to sustain the gold standard. Already they have $262,000,000 of these and Cleveland threatening to issue more.

But this volume of money is dangerous because unstable and under the control of private corporations. It cannot be coaxed into circulation by loans on gilt edge short-time paper at a high rate of interest. Can the productive industry stand this extra interest levied on them by the banks for the privilege of getting money to do business on? Will they borrow it? Can they open up the mills on this kind of money with a national bank string to the trigger of the trap? Can they pay this kind of money to labor and be sure of its return now with a profit and interest besides—all within 90 or 120 days with such a low-price market.

May be McKinley can open up the mills before the mints, but it looks like putting the cart before the horse. It looks like telling an engineer to start his engine without putting fire under the boiler.

PINGREE ASSAILS VAST FORTUNES.

Detroit's Famous Mayor Advocates a Law Limiting Private Wealth—Has Not Made Up His Mind, However, What Would Be the Proper Amount.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—Mayor and Governor-elect Pingree, in an interview to-day uttered the following:

"I don't believe in these great fortunes. Here are the Vanderbilts, with their $100,000,000 apiece. That means an income of at least $5,000,000 and perhaps more. Figure that down and it means an income of about $12,000 a day.

"Think of it!" declared the Mayor, raising his hands above his head; "one man having an income as large as that of 15,000 of his fellow citizens combined. I believe we ought to have some kind of a law regulating those things. It seems the Constitution wont let us have an income tax and won't let us have an inheritance tax. I guess the Constitution needs amendments to it, so we can do something.

"They talk of limiting the number of hours in a day's work. Why should not the amount of money that any one can pile up be limited? After they get so much let the accumulations be turned over to the government to lessen the taxes of the people."

"What is your idea of a proper sized fortune?" he was asked.

"I haven't made up my mind on that yet. When Carter Harrison died he left $350,000 to each of his children and gave the balance of his fortune to charitable objects, saying he thought $350,000 enough for any one man to have.

"Why, when you get these fortunes up into the big millions, you see fathers taking their daughters to Europe for a sale to a duke or prince. How much did the Vanderbilts have to pay for their Duke? What was it C. P. Huntington got? It was a full-fledged prince, wasn't it?

"A lawyer who represented the Prince in that affair told me that Huntington was going to give the money to the bride. You see the lawyers arrange all these details. After everything was ready for the wedding, and it was just about to come off, and the transfer was about to be made to the bride, the Prince called a halt. No, sir, the money had to be paid over to the Prince, and Huntington had to come to time.

"I tell you such things are a disgrace to a nation. If people haven't enough sense not to do such things, the law ought to limit their incomes."

SOUND MONEY.

The price of wheat was falling fast
As up the street old Shylock passed,
His marble heart as cold as ice,
While through his head ran this device:
Sound money!

From Albion's shores he'd just arrived,
With plans mature and well contrived,
And softly in the cockney tongue
He warbled out with his one lung:
Sound money!

In happy homes he saw the light
Of big log fires blaze up at night,
And as he thought of mortgage loans
He bellowed forth in louder tones,
Sound money!

In church you might have heard him sing
And praise the Lord for everything;
And if by chance he fell asleep,
He'd mix with amens loud and deep,
Sound money!

"O, stay thy hand," the widow cried,
"Evict not one so harshly tried,"
He merely said "economize,"
And then they heard above her cries,
Sound money!

—Sam Fonograph in the Coming Nation.

The middle classes are the greatest readers of advertising. They read advertisements as a matter of domestic economy, so as to make their dollars go to the utmost limit.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT SHOWS BALANCE ON HAND $11,000.

Much Gratification Expressed by Board Over Economical, Humane and Wise Management by Superintendent.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum met last week. There were present, Jno. B. Broadfoot, President of the Board; R. R. Cotton, Dr. R. H. Speight, George B. Curtis, Joseph Bellamy, John R. Smith, B. F. Boykin, Jno. D. Briggs and Dr. J. W. Saunders. The Executive committee's report, as follows, was received and read:

To the Board of Directors:

We do not deem it necessary to offer any apology for submitting to you a few remarks in connection with the reports which have been laid before us and which are now laid before you by the Superintendent, Stewart and Treasurer.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand December 1st 1896, of $11,234 47; whereas on December 1, 1894, there was on hand a balance of only $4.95, with outstanding accounts to the amount of $4,590.47.

The appropriations made by the last Legislature for the years 1895 and 1896 were thought to be economical, and we feel that the Board is entitled to felicitate itself upon having been able to fall well within the appropriation. And your Executive committee wishes to emphasize its appreciation of the economies of the Superintendent and Stewart, by which we are enabled to make such an excellent showing. The problem of caring for the insane consists in securing the greatest good to patients at the least expense. We believe that Dr. Kirby has successfully solved this problem. By reason of these economies we have been able to begin an annex to the male department, which will accommodate one hundred patients, estimated at first to cost $16,500, upon which we have already expended $8 200 and which we feel confident we can complete for $8 000. This is a permanent and much needed improvement to relieve our over crowded wards in which, in many instances, two patients are occupying room only intended for one, and some sleeping in the halls.

The minor improvements, not of so permanent a nature, but still of great value, are particularly set forth in the report of the Superintendent, but desire especially to call attention to the furnishing of the annex to the female department, putting in guards to the upper windows, doors to separate wards, electric lights, furniture for dining room, the renovation of the gas plant, by which practically a new, much larger and more economical plan was substituted for the old one. The additional mattresses necessary for the annex were all made by the patients, under the supervision of an attendant. A shed for the preservation of the farming utensils, tools and vehicles has been erected, new and improved water closets have been substituted for such of the old ones as had become in an unsanitary condition, the hill side to the north front of the main building, which were growing up with old field pines, has been cleared up, the gulleys and washes filled, and a fine crop produced during the last year; the bottom land in front and to the east of the main building below the spring, has been cleared up, tiled and ditched and a fine crop of corn produced thereon this year. The land adjoining the pumping station which was grown up and coverd by the old fish pond has been ditched, partly tiled, and will be ready for a crop next year. We have therefore reclaimed from fifteen to twenty acres. Connection has been made with the city fire department at small expense by means of which, in the event of fire, the fire companies of the city will be at the Asylum inside of ten minutes. We have also put in a Worthington fire pump, with a capacity of one thousand gallons per minute; also three thousand feet of eight inch iron pipe, with eight hydrants in front and rear of the building, replacing the old pump and four inch pipes and hydrants, which would not throw a stream to the top of the building, all of which is connected with a reservoir holding about 500,000 gallons, built last year, which is supplied from the pumping station on Rocky branch, in part, and partly by rain water which has been secured by a change of gutters, and taking the water from the northwest end of the main building and kitchen to the reservoir, thereby saving the expense of pumping. We have now on hand 1,000 feet of first-class double-jacketed hose, and have completed a hose-reel house in the rear of the female building. We have also purchased and distributed in the various wards, laundry and main building, one dozen fire extinguishers, for immediate use in case of fire. A new iron bridge has been built across Rocky branch, on the road leading to the city, at a cost of $125. The road from the bridge to the main building has been graded and macadamized. The unsightly hill near the bridge has been cut down and graded, entirely by patients, thereby affording them pleasant employment and doing a work for which an appropriation of $3 000 was asked several years ago. The farm has been greatly improved, and the report of the Steward will show that it is distributing considerable to the support of the institution.

The Asylum owns twenty-eight cows, twenty-two of which are now giving milk, sometimes as much as sixty-five gallons, and averaging the year round fifty gallons per day. Last year we made 7,500 pounds of bacon, and this year we expect to make 11,000 pounds.

Your Executive committee have been much gratified at the cheerfulness and happiness of the patients of the Asylum brought about, in my opinion, to a great extent, by the excellent plan of the Superintendent in having the patients to go out of doors a good portion of every day when the weather permits. The patients enjoy strolling over the grounds, or engaging in harmless sports of various kinds. We have been frequent and constant visitors to the wards, and have talked freely to the patients, and we declare it to be our firm conviction that their treatment in every way is such as to commend Dr. Kirby and the other officers of the Asylum to the good will and affection of every kind hearted person in the State.

A visit to the Institution at once dissipates the old feeling of horror with which everybody used to regard insane asylums. It has been the constant study and every day practice of those about the institution to make happy the patients who are sent there for cure, and who can never be cured without kindness, and without first destroying the despondency which comes to each of them from the old idea that there is something disgraceful in being an inmate of an Asylum. There are many improvements yet to be made before you can regard the North Carolina Insane Asylum as fulfilling its mission, and these improvements can be made even under the closely economical appropriations of our Legislature, if the funds appropriated are as carefully and wisely managed as they have been for the past two years.

It affords us pleasure, too, to commend effectively and individually the other officers and employees of the Institution.

R. R. COTTON,
JNO. R. SMITH,
R. H. SPEIGHT,
Executive Committee.

A DUBIOUS "OLD KRISS"

James Whitcomb Riley in December Ladie's Home Journal.]

Us-folks is purty *poor*—but Ma
She's waitin'—two years more—tel Pa
He serves his term out. Our Pa be—
He's in the Penitentiurree!

Now don't you never *tell!*—'cause *Sis*,
The *baby*, *she* don't know he is.
'Cause she wuz only four, you know,
He kissed her last an' hat to go!

Pa allus liked Sis best of all
Us children—'Spect it's 'cause she fall
When she 'uz 1st a *child* one day—
An' make her back look thataway.

Pa—'fore he be a burglar—he's
A locksmiff, an' maked locks and keys,
An' knobs you pull fer bells to ring,
An' he could ist make *anything!*—

'Cause our Ma *say* he can!—An' this
Here little pair o' crutches Sis
Skips round on—Pa maked *them*—yes sir!—
An' silvur-plate-name here fer her!

Pa's out o' work when Chri'mus come
One time, an' stay away from home,
An's drunk an' buse our Ma, an' swear
They ain't no "Old Kriss" anywhere!

An' th' other night, when all's so cold
An' stoves most out—our Ma she rolled
Us in th' old featherbed an' said
"To-morry's Chris'mus—go to bed,

An' thank yer blessed stars fer this—
We don't *'spect* nothin' from 'Old Kriss'!"
An' cried, an' locked the door, an' prayed,
An' turned the lamp down.....An' I laid

There, thinkin' in the dark agin
"Ef *wuz* 'Old Kriss,' he can't get in.
'Cause ain't no chimbly here at all—
Ist old stovepipe stuck frue the wall!"

I sleeped nen.—An' wuz dreamin' some
When I waked up an' mornin's come,—
Fer our Ma she wuz settin' square
Straight up in bed, a-readin' there

Some letter 'at she'd read, an' quit,
An' nen hold like she's huggin' it.—
An' Diamon' ear-rings she don't know
Wuz in her ears tel I say so—

An' wake the rest up. An' the sun
In frue the winder dazzle-un
Them eyes o' Sis's, wiv a sure
Enough gold chain "old Kriss" brought to 'er!

An' *all* of us gilt gold things!—Sis,
Though, say "she know it *ain't* 'Old Kriss'—
He kissed her so she waked an' saw
Him skite out—an' it wuz her Pa."—

CHRI'MUS COMIN'.

Anne Virginia Culbertson.]

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Doan' you heah me now?
White folks cuts no figger
Dese times 'side de nigger;
Chri'mus made on puppus fer de niggers, anyhow.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
No mo' wuk a while,
Gwine to be dat lazy
Drive de boss mos'crazy,
Chri'mus week, no use a-tall to hurry up dis chile.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Den de fun begins.
Pile de logs up higher,
Nuttin' lak a fire!
Nigger powful happy when he toas'in' of he shins.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Be heah mighty soon.
Retch de ole gun down den,
Lemme chase aroun' den,
Chri'mus won't be Chri'mus time bidout a tas'e of coon.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Fotch de ole jug out,
Apple-jack to fill hit,
Hawg-meat in de skillett,
Nigger git so happy dat he hatte sing an' shout.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Git up fo' hit's light,
Fine mos' folks a-nappin';
Fo' dee know what happen,
Catch dee presents, shoutin' "Chri'mus-gif'!" wid all my might.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Li'l gal I know,
Thu de pine-woods yonder,
Gwine git all I squander
On dese Chri'mus doin's, an' I weesh 'twuz heap sight mo'.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Rozzum up de bow!
Footes dat onsteady
Dat I'se feard a'ready
Gwine to lose de 'ligion dat I got las' Augus', sho'.

Chri'mus bit's a-comin'!
Niggers ain' de same!
Chri'mus in de bones den,
Et dee fairly hones den
Fer ongawdly doin's, hit's jes' Chri'mus dat's to blame!

To-day is the best time to advertise. To-morrow you may not be able to.

IT DOES LOOK CURIOUS.

But As Long As the Masses (Them Asses) Endure It, It Goes.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

The People Who Want Reform For the People, Seem to Be Outwitted—"God Help the Rich—The Poor Can Beg"—And They Will Beg—If They Won't Learn Sense.

Washington Post.]

A resolution, introduced Wednesday by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, promises to be of some importance, in view of the fact that the Democrats propose to press it to a vote. It reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That a committee of nine Senators be elected by the Senate to constitute a committee on the use of money in elections, and that the said committee be instructed to thoroughly investigate the extent to which money, if any, was used in connection with the recent Presidential election, either in promoting the nominations or in influencing in any manner the choice of Presidential electors, and to inqure whether or not any such expenditures were excessive, illegitimate, corrupt, or unlawful; and especially to inquire and ascertain to what extent for such purposes the owners of silver mines, gold mines, the bankers, the manufacturers, the railroads, or other corporations and millionaires of all classes, made contributions, and if any were made by persons and corporations residing abroad, and to report to the Senate all the facts, and whether or not, in the opinion of the committee, any legislation by Congress is expedient and necessary to lessen or prevent the use of money in elections. Said committee shall have power to act by full or sub-committee, to send for persons and papers and sit during the present session of Congress and until the first Monday in December, 1897, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

In introducing the resolution Senator Allen made no remarks, but contented himself with sending to the desk and having read an extract from an agricultural paper, which summed up the votes of the pivotal States in the following fashion:

Cleveland carried California in 1892 by 147, and Bryan received 24,000 more votes that Cleveland received—yet McKinley carried California.

Cleveland carried Illinois in 1892 by 26,993, and Bryan received 47,000 more votes than Cleveland received—yet McKinley carried Illinois.

Cleveland carried Indiana in 1892 by 7,125, and Bryan received 47,000 more votes than Cleveland received—yet McKinley carried Indiana.

Harrison carried Iowa in 1892 by 23 729, and Bryan received 4,541 more votes than Harrison received—yet McKinley carried Iowa.

Cleveland carried Kentucky in 1892 by 40,020, and Bryan received 42 336 mores than Cleveland—yet McKinley carried Kentucky.

Harrison carried Michigan in 1892 by 20 412, and Bryan received 4,000 more votes than Harrison received—yet McKinley carried Michigan.

Harrison carried Minnesota in 1892 by 21,903, and Bryan received 16,714 more votes than Harrison received—yet McKinley carried Minnesota.

Harrison carried Ohio in 1892 by 1,072, and Bryan received 69,000 more votes than Harrison received—yet McKinley carried Ohio.

Harrison carried Oregon in 1892, and Bryan received 9,000 more votes than Harrison received—yet McKinley carried Oregon.

The vote of Illinois was nearly 250,000 in excess of the vote of 1892; that of Ohio 200,000, and of Kentucky, 100,000 From whence have these States gained so largely in population during four years?

At the same time Kansas, a growing Western State, only shows 10,000 gain. The great State of Texas, which has been a theater of immigration, only shows 40 000 gain; Alabama shows 5,000 loss; New York only shows 40,000 gain; Massachusetts only 1,000; Virginia shows 15,000 loss; while West Virginia, a State the Republicans were particularly anxious to carry, shows a gain of 20,000; Arkansas, a State to which immigration has been directed, only gained 1,000, while Indiana, a pivotal State, shows 90,000 gain. These figures are inexplicable Why have the pivotal States made such tremendous gains in voting strength?

SENATOR ALLEN MEANS BUSINESS.

There is no doubt that Senator Allen means business. He said yesterday that he should call his resolution up immediately after the holiday recess. In the meantime it has been referred to the committee on contingent expenses, at the head of which is Senator Jones, of Nevada.

"The remarkable showing in the States whose electoral votes were needed to elect McKinley," said Senator Allen, speaking of his action, "seems to me to warrant an investigation. I framed the resolution so as to include all parties, and I do not see how the Senate can refuse to pass it. The matter is attracting attention all over the country. The extract which I sent to the desk is but one of many, and certainly if there is a blot on the election it should be exposed and wiped out, or, at least, a wholesome warning given that the offense is not to be repeated."

A good ad. first catches attention, then awakens thought and then half the battle is over.

Advertising brings business. Luck sometimes does the same thing, but it can't be depended on.

You can get money out of advertising, but you must first put some in.

Advertising does wonders when intelligently carried on and backed up by good business management.

before the holidays. ... insane not inmates of asylums, in- ... E. W. THOMASON, Sec'y. Raleigh, N. C., ...

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.
MARION BUTLER, - - President.
HAL AYER, - - Managing Editor.
R. C. RIVERS, - Business Manager.

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SIX MONTHS......60
THREE MONTHS.....35

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NOTE.

On more than one occasion extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Following our usual custom there will be no issue of THE CAUCASIAN next week on account of the Christmas holidays. We feel that the staff, printers, mailing clerks and all connected with the office have earned and are entitled to a much needed rest. Our next issue will be January 7th.

To the many readers who have during 1896 favored us with renewals and subscriptions, as well as kind words and sympathy, we return our grateful thanks, and we shall strive in the future, as we have in the past, to meet their approval and win their esteem and confidence.

May the God of peace guide you in all things, and may the lines be cast in pleasant places for each of you. We extend to each of you our sincerest wish that you may spend a pleasant Christmas, and enter upon a joyous, happy and prosperous New Year!

In bidding you adieu for 1896, we beg to again thank you for all you have done for us during the time named, and hope to receive a continuance of your favor in 1897.

THE SENATORSHIP NOT INCLUDED IN THE TERMS OF CO-OPERATION.

We notice that the Winston Republican charges that Senator Butler was elected to the Senate on the express condition and understanding that a Republican should be elected in 1897. This charge is wholly and absolutely incorrect. Neither Mr. Butler nor his party made any pledge, or agreed to any condition, either directly or indirectly, to secure his election for the long term.

The only shadow of ground on which this charge can be made is the off-hand statement made by Senator Butler, after he was elected, to the effect that he favored a continuance of the co-operation, and such an arrangement of its terms as would secure the re-election of Senator Pritchard, or some one standing as he stood then. When this statement was made by Mr. Butler, he not only had not made any agreement to that effect, but there was not a single Populist or Republican in North Carolina who had the least idea that he would make such a statement. He simply, on his own account, expressed his individual opinion as to what would be a desirable future policy between the two parties. The Peoples Party, however, approved of Senator Butler's suggestion in this respect, and when the time came to make terms for a co-operative campaign this year, they asked for the Governorship for a Populist, and offered in return to support a free silver Republican for the United States Senate. The Republican State committee refused this proposition, and said that if the Populists took the Governor they must agree to support the caucus nominee of the Republican party for the Senate without asking any questions as to his financial views. The Republican committee frankly stated to the Peoples Party committee that Senator Pritchard or any other man that they would put forward would be a "sound money man." The Populist State committee refused to accept these terms; and the two committees, therefore, being unable to reach an agreement including the Governorship and Senatorship, agreed to leave them entirely out of the terms of co-operation, so that each party would be free to follow its own course about them. The chairman of the Republican State committee and the chairman of the Populist State committee will both testify to these facts.

If the Populist State committee had been willing to pledge or commit the members of the party in the legislature to vote for Senator Pritchard, the Peoples Party could have gotten the Governorship. The Republicans today have the Governor because the Peoples Party State committee could not and would not commit the party and its members of the legislature to do a thing that would be so suicidal. If Senator Pritchard had not changed his position, and this had not been generally understood and known, it would have been possible for the two committees to have reached an agreement on this matter. But they did not for the reason stated above. Therefore, the Peoples Party is not under obligations to the Republicans or to any one else to vote for any special man or for a man of any special party for the U. S. Senate. The Peoples Party has the clear and unquestioned right to nominate a Populist for Senator, and to secure his election, if possible. The Peoples Party is not even under obligations to vote for a silver Republican, because their proposition to that effect was rejected and the Republicans now have the Governor. If, however, the Peoples Party should decide to support a silver Republican, it will be entirely for considerations to arise during the legislature. These are the plain, unquestioned facts in the case, and the quicker they are recognized and this indecent and false twaddle about the Populists acting in bad faith is stopped, the better. A word to the wise is sufficient. M. B.

"A GENTLE RIDDANCE."

Coxey, the 'ginoral" has publicly announced his withdrawal from the Peoples Party. This is a healthy sign. THE CAUCASIAN hastens to congratulate the party.

* * *

The chairman of the national committee of the Peoples Party, it seems, recently sent out a letter to the State committee of Ohio, and also to the members of the national committee of that State, calling their attention to the suspicious character of the majority counted in that State for McKinley, The national chairman called attention to the fact that Bryan got more votes than had ever before been cast for any man of any party in that State. One year ago Bushnell, the present Republican Governor, was eclected by a majority of eighty or ninety thousand. This year Bryan got forty-eight or nine thousand more votes than Bushnell got one year ago. Yet he is defeated on the face of the returns by about fifty thousand majority. The national chairman called their attention to the fact that the total vote in that State this year was 239,000 larger than last year, which, to say the least, is very strange and suspicious looking, and especially so when the total vote polled is much larger than the population of the State will justify. The national chairman asked the members of the State committee and the members of the national committee to investigate this matter by comparing the vote of this year with the vote of last year by precincts, etc.

* * *

Coxey was a member of the national committee, and therefore got one of these letters. He seems to have lost his temper when asked to investigate the methods by which the Republicans bought or stole the State. Coxey has been very loud in denouncing Democratic frauds in the South, and justly so; for Alabama and certain other States are almost as bad as Ohio. But why should Mr. Coxey lose his temper when asked to investigate Republican frauds in his State.

* * *

But now he has gone, and with his going, we submit a few remarks and are done. Men like Coxey are the bane of every new party or reform movement. They float around loose, and are no doubt harmless; and, certainly, no one ever hears of them until the people, from long suffering rebel with righteous indignation against great and cumulative evils. Then it is that men like Coxey find their opportunity. They hasten to jump into any movement started to right these wrongs, and to push them to the front. They are noisy and loud. They always have on tap a long string of isms and theories which a majority of the people could never be gotten to support, and which if they did, would not right the wrongs the people so justly complain of. They are thirsting for notoriety. They talk much, and are delighted when they get their names in print. To do this, they out-herod Herod in making wild statements.

* * *

The goldbug organs and monopoly subsidized newspapers gladly give their utterances the widest possible advertisement as the most effective way to discredit and belittle the reforms demanded by the people. If the reform movement is not of very strong growth, they succeed in discrediting it and killing it. But if the new party succeeds, in spite of such leeches and incumbrances, then it soon grows too large for the Coxeyites to control it. Then the Coxeyites must drop to the rear or withdraw and start a new party of their own. Whenever a new party can live through this trying period, and slough off such men who discredit the reforms, then its future growth and power is assured.

* * *

We congratulate the Peoples Party upon reaching this stage. When it is rid of a few more Coxeyites it can push the fight for currency, transportation, and other corporation reforms in a manner that will draw to its ranks a majority of the voters of the country. For every Coxey that goes, a hundred patriotic voters who have in the past acted with the old parties, will come to our ranks. The outlook is bright; the period of real substantial growth is here.

THURSTON'S LAME AND DODGING APOLOGY FOR PRITCHARD.

In another column will be found an article headed: "Pritchard's aid and tariff" which we copy in full, including headlines, from the Washington Post. This article as will be seen, is in the form of an interview with Senator Thurston, in which he undertakes to speak for Senator Pritchard. The interview was evidently prepared for North Carolina consumption, and intended as a reply to the article in the last issue of of THE CAUCASIAN, clipped from the Washington Post setting forth Mark Hanna's alleged plan to capture the legislature of North Carolina and other States. This interview is more remarkable for what is not in it, than for what is in it. It does not explain why Senator Pritchard spoke by proxy in this important matter. It does not explain (even by proxy) why Senator Pritchard changed last summer from a straight, unqualified, free coinage of silver (at a ratio of 16 to 1) man, to another position to conform to the sound money plank of the Republican platform, nor does it explain why he is now ready to change back again.

Senator Thurston, in his interview adroitly attempts to belittle and obscure the financial question behind the tariff. Read again the last sentence in his interview. That straddling statement fits the position of the gold Democrats as well as it does the position of the gold Republicans. By just such pretexts both of the old parties have for the last thirty years fought sham battles over the tariff, keeping in the background the all important financial question, while the bankers conbine and the gold ring were robbing and impoverishing the toiling millions of America. Had it not been for the Alliance and the Peoples Party they would today be continuing successfully the same sham and fraud to fool and rob the American people.

If either a Democratic or a Republican tariff could have relieved the hard times and brought prosperity, we would have had it long ago, for we have had many and full doses of both. The Populists are the last people in this country who will ever be fooled by this tariff humbuggery. Senator Thurston says that the Republicans will have no financial legislation to offer, and that they wanted Senator Pritchard returned simply to help them on tariff legislation. That is, they want to help make a majority in the United States Senate, so that they can keep the tariff to the front as the leading issue, and, if possible, make it the football for the two old parties to fight another sham battle over in 1900. No true Populist will help them to do this. The two old parties were terribly alarmed when the Peoples party forced the financial question to the front, and now they will be wonderfully happy if they can fool us into helping them put it in the background and revive the tariff.

If Populists help them to do this, then we will loose our standing and influence to show up the tariff humbuggery and push the fight against the monopolists and shylocks.

The Republicans have no financial legislation to offer, because they are satisfied with Cleveland's financial policy for the present. But the Populists, and every true patriot, wants to see a man sent to the Senate who will have some financial legislation to offer; a man who will expose, denounce, and attack the present infamous financial policy; a man who will offer financial measures for relief and continue to put the gold Democrats and gold Republicans on record for refusing to pass such legislation. The railroad combine must also be fought. This fight must be pushed vigorously and constantly, or victory and relief will never come.

Every Populist in the Senate is willing to let the Republicans try all of the tariff experiments they desire, but every Populist in the Senate and in the whole country is opposed to sending to the United States Senate a man who puts the tariff to the front as a question of more importance than transportation and finance. Let the Republicans get a majority of the Senate of the Thurston and John Sherman variety, and the Peoples Party has not only lost its balance of power, but it has lost its power and opportunity to put the two old parties on record, and expose to the country on the floor of Congress their inconsistency and treachery. M. B.

MR. HANNA'S GOLDEN CHANCE.

Reports are circulated and assertions made, chiefly by Democrats and Democratic papers, that North Carolina will be a great battle ground in the matter of the election of a U. S. Senator during the session of the legislature. The basis of these reports is that the Republicans lack two members of having control of the Senate. They are pretty sure to get one of these members from Kentucky, and on the result in North Carolina, therefore, hangs their chance of securing the Senatorial majority.

* * *

Then comes additional assertions that the desire and anxiety of the Republicans to gain this majority are so intense, they are willing to spend any amount of money and go to any depth in corruption if such a proceedure will gain what they want.

* * *

It is a significant fact that Democrats (in defeat) are always the first to suspicion, suppose or assert that "boodle" can be or is the mainspring of a campaign. The inevitable conclusion is that they feel free to suppose that all parties are as corrupt and as villainous as their own, and inasmuch as they resort to the power of "boodle" when they can, they of course think all parties will do the same thing. They are now declaring that one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars will be spent in North Carolina during the legislature to elect a Republican Senator.

* * *

We have no knowledge of any such scheme; but we wish to say to Mr. Mark Hanna, if the statement is of any interest to him, that in the event he desires to spend that much money here, the Democratic contingent in the legislature offers him about as easy a field as he will find for the exploitation of such a scheme.

* * *

The situation in this State is such that a combination of any two parties can elect a Senator. Hanna is supposed to desire the election of a gold standard man. Now, suppose the Republican members of the legislature should unite on such a man. We do not mean to say they will do so, but simply suppose it for our present purpose. Then, to be elected, he must have the support of some other party. The Populists will not support a man who declares he is for the gold standard, therefore he must get the Democratic votes if he is elected.

* * *

And right here is Mr. Hanna's "golden" chance—the one he cannot afford to ignore if he has two hundred thousand dollars to spend. The Democrats have been defeated in the nation. There is no federal pie for them. They have been defeated in this State. There is nothing here for them. And they are hungry, oh so hungry, for "pie" or "boodle." They have had "pie" here for a generation, and the loss of it well nigh breaks their hearts, and does break up their business.

* * *

And they are desperate. Their only hope now is "boodle". "Boodle" is what they talk about, what they write about, what they dream about. They are athirst for it, and by all the gods, they will go for it if it gets within their reach, no matter from where it comes or what it is for.

* * *

And so we say that Mr. Hanna, if the conditions above mentioned should prevail, and he needs only twelve votes to elect his man, he can get those twelve votes out of the Democratic contingent with his two hundred thousand dollars. In fact, that amount of money would buy up the whole Democratic party in this State now.

CHARLOTTE ADOPTS AN IMPORTANT PEOPLES PARTY PRINCIPLE.

We are glad to see that Charlotte, one of the largest and most progressive cities in the State, has bought the water-works of that city. The amount invested in the plant, we learn, was thirty thousand dollars, and the clear profit which the company taxed out of the citizens each year was about five thousand dollars. This was 16 2-3 per cent clear profit, even if there were no water in the capital stock. The city will now operate the water-works and furnish water at cost to the citizens. The city will probably be able to operate it cheaper and give better water and facilities than the company did. But, even if they do not, then the people of Charlotte will save each year 16 2-3 per cent. on their investment: and, besides, be rid of a private monopoly, which, as it grew rich by taxing the people, would be sure to use its wealth to influence the town elections and elect a board of aldermen that would serve the company's interests.

* * *

THE CAUCASIAN is glad to see this sensible and progressive step taken by the wide-awake citizens of Charlotte. It is notable that this patriotic and progressive step, so in keeping with the genius of Republican institutions, was taken in a city where the leading gold and monopoly organ of the State is published. Now let Charlotte also take charge of the gas plant and the street car lines of that city and operate them at cost for the benefit of the people. They are all natural monopolies, and should not, therefore, be operated by private corporations. Every natural monopoly, like waterworks, where there can be no healthy competition, should be owned by municipalities and operated in the interest of the public.

* * *

Just so the transportation lines of the country are natural monopolies, and should be owned by the people and operated as public functions, at cost, in the interest of all the people. This great fundamental principle of the Peoples Party is rapidly gaining ground. The increased business and advanced civilization of our country demand that it be speedily put into practice and general operation. It must be done, or else these private corporations that own and operate natural monopolies will soon not only concentrate the wealth of the country in their hands, but by means of this wealth and the power acquired, they will soon own and operate the government in the interest of the said monopolies. The time is near at hand when the principles of the Peoples Party must be put into operation in this government, or else the existence of the republic will be endangered.

THEY ARE FOR MORE MONEY 'SURE ENOUGH."

It seems that the Congress recently elected will come in for a good thing. It is a fact, however ill advised and unfortunate it may be, that a majority of people seem to have voted for the gold standard and for money grabbers and general financial deviltry of all kinds. And the Congress is showing signs of taking the people at their word.

* * *

Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill increasing the salary of the Speaker of the House from $8,000 to $10,000 and of Senators and Representatives from $5,000 to $7,500. If we had to lay a wager on this bill, we would bet in favor of its passing. We have never yet known a Republican or Democratic Congress to turn down so good a thing as this. And inasmuch as a majority of people seem to have cast their votes for a continuation of needless public appropriations, trust agents, protected monopolies and "more money," we do not see how we can blame the Congressmen for taking such steps as will insure that THEY will get "more money" whether anybody else gets into the game or not.

* * *

The sad part of the business is that more than six million people who wanted to vote against such schemes—and probably thought they did—will be subjected to the same pillage and oppression to make up this "more money" as those who voted for it. But it seems that we are at a stage where the innocent must suffer with the guilty.

WE SAY AMEN FOR ONCE.

The Concord Vestibule says:

"If there is one man in North Carolina who deserves recognition at the hands of the fusionists it is Mr. J. P. Sossaman, of Charlotte—Richard Razor. He is so modest he will not let them run him for anything, yet his years of hard work and no pay ought to recommend him to the legislature—that is, if he would accept a place. Why not make him clerk of the Mecklenburg criminal court? Who among the reformers of the State would not love to see this mark of respect paid to this veteran writer and speaker? We hereby suggest him as one in every way qualified and as one who has borne the cross and who deserves the crown. Boys, let's make Richard Razor clerk of this court. We have the assurance that he would accept this trust."

THE CAUCASIAN does not think it good policy for a paper to attempt to further the interest of any one individual where so many are worthy, but there is so much of truth in the above—so much of what is simply just and fair, that we say amen for once.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. George E. Boggs, of Waynesville, in which he comments on Judge Russell's views as to the "99 year lease." It contains a suggestion that may be interesting.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Thomas Meads. If all the laborers and farmers had as clear an idea of the financial system we now have as he has, there would be no trouble in setting things right.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Cotton.

With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilizations, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4% Actual Potash.

Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
21 Nassau St., New York.

FREE!

I WILL SEND (SEALED) free, Old Doctor Hoffman's recipe that will develop SMALL, SHRUNKEN ORGANS. It cured me of LOST MANHOOD, Self-Abuse, Nightly Emissions, etc. Address, J. A. KOEHLER, Box 1619, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DR. HOFFMAN.

The reason some ads. are not read is because there is nothing in them to focus the public eye.

AGENTS WANTED

Within the next few weeks we are desirous of securing a good business man in every county in Eastern North Carolina to manage and supervise the sale of the

Ordway Portable Spring Bed.

No experience is required. The only requirements are live, energetic business men who desire honest and profitable employment.

Agents Make $100 per Month

by supervising the sale and delivering of Springs by sub-agents who work under their directions. Agents need not leave their office or neglect any business in which they may now be engaged.

No one need apply who does not mean business and can furnish good references. For particulars, address,

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PROMPTNESS
GIVEN ALL ORDERS
CATALOGUE FREE

RICE! RICE!

Parties having rice to sell will do well do well to communicate with our agents, or direct with us. We shall always pay the highest market price for rice.

CAROLINA RICE MILLS.
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The Christmas Store!

Arbor Vitæ, Magnolia and Mistletoe Never Shown to Better Advantage. A Liberal Spirit of Public Enterprise. Decorations That Set the Town to Talking. Everybody Delighted. Children Happy!

PRAISES ON EVERY HAND!

CHRISTMAS MOST HERE! THERE IS A SNAP AND SPARKLE AND SPIRIT IN THE AIR. THE INCIDENTAL VIM, ENTHUSIASM AND EXCITEMENT TO THE TIME WHEN EVERYBODY MUST BUY THAT "PRESENT, YOU KNOW." LET NO ONE BE OVERLOOKED. * * * * *

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
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THE PEOPLES PAPER.

THE CAUCASIAN

The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1897.

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph and the cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, in advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing fraud and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year may be outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keep the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news that the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers with a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not suppress the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the foremost writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all the interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Butler will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making our Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last issue.

The Alliance Department.

This department has been to a great extent lost sight of rather through our Alliance brethren than our own, and we trust, that all Sub-Alliances will send such news and suggestions regarding Alliance work and programs for Alliance meetings as will prove of interest to all Alliance men. Send us reports from your county and sub-lodges for this column.

Discussions of the Issues.

Money, transportation, taxation, land and other important live issues will be discussed both editorially and by contributors. The paper will be made a forum for the advocacy of reform ideas, and the demands of the Alliance.

Farmer's Column.

We invite every practical farmer to write for this column. Tell your experience, your successes and failures so the remainder of our readers can benefit by it. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to exchange ideas with each other.

Women's Column and Pattern Department.

We desire to make this an especially interesting department. We invite the ladies to the use of this column by exchanging ideas and experience in household matters. We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering to the readers of THE CAUCASIAN the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns at a nominal price. When purchased in the regular way, these patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra.

Advertising.

THE CAUCASIAN desires to handle the advertisements of only first-class business firms and we intend to keep out all "fakes" advertising—thereby protect our readers and honest advertisers alike. We believe that the only way for us to make money by advertising is to make money for those with whom we deal, and we can do this because we have a large and progressive paper.

If you think advertising is simply a matter of sticking in ANY paper a few lines of old poster type or a few figures, we should prefer not to be consulted until you learn that this is a mistake. Advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be written carefully and studied so as to catch the public eye and then be run in a paper that will carry your advertisement to the homes and firesides of the people who will be your customers. It is throwing away money to advertise in a paper that does not reach the masses, and therefore you pay your money but do not talk to the people. Upon application we will send you a card stating our rates.

One Dollar Per Year Only.

Just think of it! less than 2 cents a week! You cannot afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN. If you can't spare a dollar just now, send 50 cents and get it for 6 months. We know if you read the paper you will never be without it again.

Address,

THE CAUCASIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., December 24, 1896.

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please renew AT ONCE, otherwise we will be compelled to cut off their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Resolution Introduced by Senator Allen to Investigate The Late Election Returns.

DINGLEY BILL ABANDONED.

The Pacific Funding Bill to be Brought up in The Present Session—An Opportunity For Government Ownership of a Railroad—A Plot For a Big Steal—The Cuban Resolutions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The immigration bill is the most important measure that has passed Congress at this session. The practical effect of the measure will be to apply an educational test to immigrants, excluding all those who cannot read and write This bill is in the right direction, but scarcely goes far enough. One of the threatening dangers to our Republic is the unloading of the idle, worthless and vicious class of foreign countries upon our people in such constant and increasing quantities. It not only swells the number of vagrants, tramps, and criminals, but has a general demoralizing effect upon our society and republican institutions. In a government directed by the popular suffrages of the people like ours, it is highly important that we should filter this mass of immigration and allow to land only those who make the best citizens. Whenever a large per cent. of our voters are men who have not the true American spirit and instinct, then our government is in danger of being corrupted, if not destroyed.

TO INVESTIGATE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Following the line of investigation already started by Chairman Butler to turn the light on the election frauds in the central western States, by which it seems evident that the electoral vote of more than one State was either bought or stolen under Hanna's methods, Senator Allen has introduced a resolution providing for a committee to be appointed to officially investigate these matters. It is thought that the resolution will pass, and certainly it should pass and this whole matter be officially probed to the bottom.

REPUBLICANS ABANDON THE DINGLEY BILL.

The Republicans have formerly given notice that they will abandon the Dingley tariff bill, and are now at work preparing a new measure, which they probably intend, however, not to introduce until McKinley is inaugurated and an extra session is called.

The Populists will no doubt offer amendments to this bill, and may offer a substitute to it in order to prevent discrimination in favor of certain industries which this new Republican bill will no doubt contain, as all Republican measures in the past have contained. The Populist Senators and Congressmen will make a fight to have the raw material of the South and West properly protected, and also to have a just and proper amount of revenue of the government raised by a tax on luxuries. They will also no doubt make a special fight to have protective duties reduced where experience has shown they are already high enough to create and foster trusts. If they fail in getting just such amendments as this engrafted, then the policy no doubt will be to allow the Republicans to pass their bill and attempt to restore prosperity with it under the gold standard, if they possibly can. The Republicans in Congress are now taking the position that they are satisfied with Cleveland's financial policy as it will be handed down to them by him, and, that they will have no further financial legislation for the present to offer. It is clear that if the most righteous and just tariff bill imaginable were enacted into law that it could not restore prosperity under the present financial system. Therefore the quicker the Republicans can be forced to try their remedy and the country can see its utter impotency, the better it will enable the people in the next campaign to force the issue squarely for financial reform and against monopolies and trusts.

THE HUNTINGTON STEAL.

The Pacific Funding bill will probably be the most important question that will come before Congress after the holidays. It is set for a special order early in January. Huntington and his allies, who have for a long number of years had the use of the people's money, and has never yet paid a cent of principle or interest, are now trying to force Congress through this Funding bill to make them a present of the whole indebtedness. The duty of Congress in the matter is clear. The mortgage which the government holds should be foreclosed, as in other similar business transactions. This done, and the government will have possession of this great trans-continental railway line, and then it should proceed to operate in the interest of the public. Those who so bitterly oppose government ownership of railroads, if they are correct when they charge that it would be a failure, should not object to the government taking hold of this road and operating it to prove that it would be a failure.

They know that the government ownership and operation of this great competing line, would be a tremendous success. They know that it would not only reduce freight and passenger rates by operating it at cost, but would also expose and remove hundreds of other evils that have grown up under our transportation system. Therefore, the monopolists will bitterly fight the proposition for the government to take charge of this road, and run it for they are afraid to see the experiment tried. The Peoples Party Senators and Congressmen and all other true friends of the people and Republican institutions will make a great fight on this question when it comes up.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE TO BE RECOGNIZED.

The Senate committee on foreign relations on Friday morning passed the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledge by the United States of America.

Section 2. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

This resolution will be reported to the Senate on Monday, and it is hoped that that body can take a vote on it before the holidays.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee Appointed to Examine the Books—All Found to Be Neatly and Accurately Kept.

The committee appointed by the last legislature to examine the accounts and vouchers of the State Treasurer relating to all money received into and paid out of the Treasurer during the fiscal years ending November 30, 1895, and 1896, and also compare warrants drawn by the Auditor and Treasurer during these two years, has completed their work and made out the following report to the General Assembly:

Annual Statement.—Showing aggregate of receipts and disbursements of Public and Educattonal funds for each month of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

	Public Fund.	Educational Fund.
1894.		
Dec. 1, Bal.....	$303,239.38	$8,087.72
Dec. 1.....	59,350.56	1,787.43
1895.		
Jan. (Tate).....	$154,517.67	$2,915.00
Jan. (Worth).....	47,279.40	
February.....	111,337.74	950.00
March.....	139,616.00	100.00
April.....	69,040.34	
May.....	130,517.78	
June.....	58,507.80	
July.....	86,911.00	7,895.00
August.....	48,165.68	27,000.00
September.....	148,888.79	841.68
October.....	28,657.96	
November.....	50,693.75	
Total.....	$1,433,423.85	$49,747.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Public Fund.	Educational Fund.
1894.		
December.....	$121,405.41	$3,525.16
1895.		
Jan (Tate).....	$139,473.33	$3,303.23
Jan. (Worth).....	36,204.14	604.27
February.....	95,575.91	83.33
March.....	152,162.16	6,268.16
April.....	108,988.72	83.33
May.....	119,770.88	83.33
June.....	60,810.81	302.08
July.....	156,399.60	89.83
August.....	34,229.63	86.33
September.....	97,497.14	83.33
October.....	84,399.53	83.33
November.....	136,456.19	151.66
Total.....	$1,343,013.55	$14,695.71
Bal. Dec. 1, 1895	$90,410.30	$35,151.66

Annual Statement—Showing aggregate of receipts and disbursements of Public and Educational funds for each month of fiscal year ending November 30, 1896:

RECEIPTS.

	Public Fund.	Educational Fund.
1895		
Dec 1, Balance...	$90,410.30	$63,280.09
December.....	62,289.09	1,455.35
1896.		
January.....	189,136.17	
February.....	256,247.02	
March.....	61,430.16	
April.....	96,149.51	
May.....	88,516.85	
June.....	112,249.15	
July.....	104,675.10	50.00
August.....	130,766.49	
September.....	33,189.71	
October.....	58,696.78	
November.....	49,746.00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Public Fund.	Educational Fund.
1895.		
December.....	$125,612.51	$83.37
1896.		
January.....	$149,855.58	108.38
February.....	114,560.84	88.33
March.....	54,265.04	258.33
April.....	85,380.46	83.33
May.....	136,324.38	83.33
June.....	63,046.90	83.33
July.....	128,952.60	83.33
August.....	68,536.82	448.33
September.....	66,712.68	83.33
October.....	84,773.41	133.33
November.....	167,110.69	116.98
Total.....	$1,245,140.20	$1,648.70
Bal. Dec. 1, 1896	88,353.03	$35,056.31

The report says that the warrants drawn by the Auditor on the Treasurer during the years of 1895 and 1896 were in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided, and that the amount shown to be in the Treasury by the books November 30, 1896, was verified by actual count. It also adds that the books in the offices of the State Treasurer and the State Auditor were found to be neatly and accurately kept.

By reference to the report of the committee to the General Assembly of 1895, it will be seen that the aggregate balance of both funds in the Treasury on November 30, 1894, was $311,327.10. According to the above tables from the report this year the aggregate balance of both funds on November 30, 1896, amounts to $123,411.34, showing a difference against the last two fiscal years of $187,905 74.

The aggregate receipts for the past two fiscal years to the public fund, as shown by the above report, amount to $2,375,324.67; the disbursement for the last two fiscal years amount to $2,588,-153.74, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $212,829.08.

An Appeal to Sheriffs.

State Treasurer Worth has issued a letter to all the sheriffs of the State, urging the importance of prompt settlement of all taxes due the State.

It says the first day of the present fiscal year, December 1, 1896, found the State Treasurer with less than $88,000 available cash in hand, with which to meet the following obligations falling due this month and next:

Pensions.....	$104,000
Intesests on 4 per cent. bonds.....	66,500
Portion of annual appropriations...	60,000
Half the expense of the General Assembly.....	35,000
Total present needs.....	$266,400

Sheriffs and tax collectors, the letter goes on to say, can be of service to their respective counties, and save their circulating medium to that extent in their communities by cashing, as far as possible, out of tax funds in hand, all pension warrants. These warrants, Mr. Worth says, are just as good as cash in making settlement with the State Treasurer, when they are countersigned by the sheriff presenting them.

The Soldiers' Home.

The annual report on the soldiers' home was sent in last week. There are 70 veterans now present. During the year 32 new ones have been received and there were 11 deaths. Many of those who come are sick and immediately enter the hospital. Thirty are now at home on furlough.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Secretary Denson Made His Annual Report.

The State Board of Charities met in Raleigh last Friday evening. The annual report of the secretary, Capt. C. B. Denson, which was very full and comprehensive was submitted.

The report gives the improvements and additions to the various State institutions during the year.

It shows the doubling of the capacity of the insane asylums since 1889. There were 96 cures at Raleigh and 60 per cent. of cures upon the number admitted; 85 recoveries at Morganton and 51 per cent. of cures upon the number admitted. At Goldsboro there were 82 cures and the percentage of recovery was about 35 upon the number admitted. The death rate was under 3 per cent. at Morganton, 9 per cent. at Raleigh and over at Goldsboro. Of the homes in the counties 57 were reported as good, 8 bad and the remainder as indifferent. Eight counties are without homes. Of the jails 56 are good, 13 bad and the remainder indifferent. The new school for the deaf and dumb at Morganton accommodates 185. In the institution at Raleigh, both departments, there are 275, Oxford Orphan Asylum 210, colored asylum 100, State Penitentiary 1,127, of which there are in Raleigh 150— the others are in convict camps.

The report included full discussions of the important social questions, such as a State reform school, care of the insane not inmates of asylums, increase of crime in the State and reasons therefor, and recommends legislation in various details connected with the system of charities. It also includes a statement from the treasurers of all the Southern States giving the amounts appropriated for Confederate veteran pensions and soldiers' homes, which shows that North Carolina maintains her home at 50 per cent. less cost than any other.

PRITCHARD'S AID ON TARIFF.

HIS SUPPORT OF A FINANCIAL MEASURE IS NOT EXPECTED.

Senator Thurston Says Financial Legislation Is Not Hoped for by the National Committee at Present—Mr. Pritchard's Claims.

Washington Post.]

Reports have been current of late in North Carolina to the effect that the National Republican Committee was seeking the re-election of Senator Pritchard, whose term expires March 4 next, in order that his vote might be secured to aid any Republican financial proposition that might come before the next Congress. It has also been alleged in Populist sources that Senator Pritchard has agreed to support any measure that the gold monometallists of New York may advocate. To these reports a vigorous denial has been entered, particularly by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, who, knowing Mr. Pritchard quite intimately, is, perhaps, better able than any other member of the committee to speak with some authority on the matter. With these campaign stories in his mind, Senator Thurston yesterday afternoon said:

"So far as I am advised to the views of the Republican National Committee, of which I am a member, concerning the Senatorial situation in North Carolina, they are these:

"The Republicans seem certain of forty-two seats in the next Senate. If Mr. Mantle, of Montana, should act with us, as I hope he will, at least on tariff matters, we will have forty-three. We would then need at least two more votes together with the vote of the Vice President, to secure the passage of a tariff act. We hope to secure those two votes from Kentucky and North Carolina.

"The members of the National Committee, so far as I know their sentiments, are very anxious that a Republican tariff measure should become operative at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1. It seems almost evident that no tariff legislation of a satisfactory character can pass Congress and become a law at this session. The expectation is that such a law can be passed at the extraordinary session, to be called soon after the 4th of March.

"Senator Pritchard is the choice of the Republicans of North Carolina. He came into the Senate two years ago with views very favorable to the use of silver as money. We understand that he is still a friend of silver. For my own part I thoroughly understand that Senator Pritchard has been opposed and is opposed to anything which tends toward gold monometallism. His silver views, however, furnish no good reason why we should not desire his return to the Senate. He is a strong protectionist; has always been so. North Carolina has vast interests that demand protection. I feel certain, therefore, that in spite of his silver views he would be willing to assist us in passing a tariff act with reasonable protective provisions, and I do not think he would carry his friendship for silver to the extent of trying to force a free silver amendment on our tariff bill.

"The National Committee, if I understand the feeling of its members, is not particularly concerned about financial legislation; it has no such legislation to propose; it recognizes the fact that the country has declared in favor of the Republican policy of protection; that the unemployed people of this country have the first right to demand relief, and Senator Pritchard's re-election may be absolutely necessary to secure the passage of a Republican tariff measure. If he is defeated we are one vote more short in the Senate; our ability to pass a revenue act is doubtful, and as a result the country may be left to suffer under the Wilson bill without any chance of relief for the next two or three years. In addition to this, Senator Pritchard has won the good will, esteem, and friendship of the members of the Republican National Committee by the honest and manly manner in which he has carried on the canvass of the Republican party in North Carolina. He has not sought to misrepresent his position on the silver question, or to mislead his own people or the Republicans of the country. If he comes back into the Senate we know he will still be a friend of silver.

"I understand it is claimed in some of the Populist papers in North Carolina that the National Committee is anxious to secure Mr. Pritchard's re-election in the interest of the so-called goldbugs of New York. If any assurance were necessary that the Republican National Committee is not dominated by the gold sentiment or subservient to the demands of the gold men, it is found in the fact that we are practically united for tariff legislation and shall assist in every possiway in securing it."

THIS IS PRETTY STRONG.

But There is Some Truth in It—"Is the Peoples Party the Party of Silver?"—This is a Strange Question to Be Asked of Populists—But it is Before You.

For The Caucasian.]

MOORESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18, '96.—Is the Populist party the true silver party? It is up to date. Is there danger of its being supplanted?

The Democratic party is trying to supplant it. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and other Democratic silver leaders are determined to draw the line on all goldbug Democrats. They say that Senators Hill, Palmer, Vilas and other Democrats in Congress shall not be admitted to the Democratic caucus. This caucus is for the purpose of showing that the Democratic party is a true silver party.

Now, if the Peoples Party should in any wise equivocate on the money question it will certainly give the Democratic party the right of way as a silver party. If the Peoples Party in this State should elect Mr. Pritchard to the Senate, no matter what he promises, the Democratic party will be the gainer by it. Why so? Because Mr. Pritchard is not a friend of silver. The only test vote on silver in the last Congress was when the Dingley tariff bill was up for discussion and a free silver bill was coupled with it by Mr. Teller and others. Mr. Pritchard failed to vote for the free silver amendment. Hence Populists cannot support him. It is impossible, and any Populist who does so or any leader who advises it is a ruined man politically.

In this section of the State Populists are thick, and I am well acquainted with their views and feelings on this question of voting for any other than a straight silver man and I do not know of a single individual among them who is not dead against it.

The very life of the party or any leader in it depends on keeping strictly in the "middle of the road" on this money question, and if the above is not strictly adhered to, the Populist party in North Carolina might as well wind up its affairs and go out of business.

FREE SILVER.

Closed For the Holidays.

Our Tobacco Sales will close on Dec. 23rd 1896, to open Jan. 4, 1897.

E. W. THOMASON, Sec't'y.
Raleigh, N. C.,

"HOW LONG WILL WE BE FOOLED."

THIS IS A QUESTION ASKED BY A FARMER OF HIS FELLOW FARMERS.

That Prosperity, so Much Talked About, "Was Not Meant For YOU"—A Few Remarks on Sound Currency—An Appeal to Laboring Men to Watch Current Events.

For The Caucasian.]

KENANSEE, N. C., Dec. 15—I am, as most of my fellow farmers, not high up in book-learning, not able to write what might be called a scholarly letter for the press; though I can tell the toiling masses truly, that we are being imposed upon very badly by those who rule us, and who are now ruling us with an iron rod. They have now gotten what they so earnestly and so corruptly labored for—a single gold standard. But watch them fellow farmers and laborers; just keep your eyes skinned, and on them, and if you have got a speck of common sense will soon be convinced that the prosperity you have been hearing them talk so much about was not meant for you. Oh no! And it will do you good when you get any of it. They the money gamblers, will get all of that. It is true, they may open up their mills, and let loose some of their money, but they will see to it, that you get barely enough to keep you from starving while they will fatten on you as they have done, and always will, as long as you give them the power to do so.

Is not our government in a pretty fix indeed, when it has to get on its knees to a few moneyed lords, and pray to them to grant it favors? Should they not ask privileges rather of the government? Why should they object to the government issuing money and regulating the value thereof as the constitution directs? What do we care about intrinsic value in our money, when it will buy what we want and pay our debts? And as to England or any other nation talking it, we must be big fools not to know that a rich nation like ours can issue her notes and those notes will be just as sound as the government itself. Yes just as sound as those bonds Mr. Cleveland issued not long since—so sound they brought, I think, $1.17 in gold to the 100 cents. How is that for sound. Those bonds had no intrinsic value—not even as much as the bullion in that *cheap* silver dollar. Though that 50 cent silver dollar is now all right I believe, yet the bullion value remains about fifty cents. How long, oh Lord! will we be fools and let our masters kill us all day long. Shame on us American people, whose forefathers poured out their blood on the battle field for our liberty!! And we, their unworthy sons, have not the manhood and courage even to assert our rights at the ballot box, but tamely submit to the galling yoke of bondage being placed on our necks by a set of plunders, who seem to violate every law of God, and desecrate every sacred right of man.

Even some of the preachers who pretend to serve God whose mission is to watch over, and look after the poor and down-trodden, took sides with the oppressors of the poor in the recent campaign. A fine lot of "Redeemers," as the Rev. Mr. Passmore terms them. Such a lot as redeemed Babylon, Tyre and Rome just before they fell.

But just watch them fellow farmers, and ye toilers in every avocation of life in this great, rich country; watch them for the next four years if you have never done so before. How they will take the hide off of you and at the same time tell you that they are your best friends, and that we have the best government on earth, and the happiest and most prosperous people in the world. What I say to one I say to all, Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and those of every other name politically or religiously, see if you are any better off. And if not you should still demand a change for the better.

Yours for reform,

THOMAS MEADS.

A VEXED QUESTION—A SOLUTION.

For The Caucasian.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18th, 1896.—I am glad to see a general awakening in free education in North Carolina and hope to see the agitation kept up until every child in the State shall have placed in his reach the opportunity of an education.

While the taxpayers are willing to pay taxes for this purpose, they find another evil confronting them in the form of

SCHOOL BOOKS

published by non-residents, sold at a price that often prohibits the parents from sending their children to the public schools because they cannot buy the necessary books to conform to the regulations.

WHAT GOOD ARE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

when their benefits cannot be taken advantage of on account of inability to secure the necessary books?

It is easy enough to point out evils, but quite another thing to point out a remedy. It is the purpose of this and future articles to show that the State has it in its power to largely remedy this evil.

STATE TEXT BOOKS PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY THE STATE AT COST

is the remedy as the experience of States following this system has fully demonstrated. Why should our people depend on others to supply an article of necessity to our people when

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS.

of dollars are spent by the people of the State annually, more than one-half of which goes as profit to Northern publishers, their agents and drum-

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Six National Banks for Financial Reference, thousands of Cured Patients all over the United States as to our professional ability. All business conducted on a strictly professional basis and strictly confidential. Consultation Free at office or by mail. Treatment sent everywhere free from observation. No interference with business while using medicines.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility
(*Spermatorrhœa and Impotency*) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhœa & Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases cured.

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Book for both sexes, 64 pages, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sealed in plain wrapper free. Read this little book and send for Symptom Blank. No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases; No. 4 for Catarrh.

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Harper's Magazine
IN 1897

FICTION: THE MARTIAN, the new novel by Du Maurier, the eagerly expected successor to "Trilby," begun in October Number, 1896, with illustrations from the author's drawings. A new novel by Frank Stockton—developing a Twentieth Century Renaissance—full of humorous situations and characteristically illustrated. A STORY OF PATIENT LOVERS, by William Dean Howells. Other striking novelettes by American authors. Short stories by Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Harding Davis, Owen Wister, John Kendrick Bangs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins, and other popular writers.

SCIENCE: Story of the Progress of Science during the Nineteenth Century, a series of papers by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, supplemented by contributions on special subjects by expert scientists. Articles on the relations of curious psychological manifestations to physiology by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

AMERICAN FEATURES: THE MEXICO OF TODAY, a series by Charles F. Lummis, splendidly illustrated—the result of a recent visit to Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Mexico is preeminently a silver-producing country, and its monetary operations rest entirely on a silver basis. Owing to the keen discussion of certain economic problems in connection with issues of urgent importance on American politics, these papers, will command general attention. AMERICAN HISTORICAL PAPERS by Woodrow Wilson, John Bach MacMaster, and James Barnes. The true story of SHERIDAN'S RIDE, by Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Continuation of Howell's PERSONAL REMINISCENCES of eminent Literary Americans.

AFRICA AND THE EAST: WHITE MAN'S AFRICA, a fully illustrated series of papers by Poultney Bigelow, the result of personal observations during a recent trip to Africa, covering the whole field of European exploitation of that country. Illustrated articles by Stephen Bonsal on the transformations going on in EASTERN SIBERIA, recently visited by the author. HUNGARIAN SKETCHES, written and drawn by F. Hopkinson Smith. The full story of the recent Coronation of the Czar, by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated by R. Caton Woodville, who was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint a picture of the ceremony.

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IN 1897

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It is impossible to announce with precision all that the WEEKLY will contain during the year 1897. It was as easy to announce what is about to happen in the WORLD, what triumphs for GOOD GOVERNMENT are to be won, what ADVANCES of the PEOPLE are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of WAR and PEACE, what is to happen in the FAR EAST, what is to be the STATE OF EUROPE twelve months hence, what NEW MARVELS OF SCIENCE are to be revealed, or what are to be the ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARTS AND LETTERS, for the WEEKLY is to be a pictorial record of all this.

CARTOONS will continue to be a feature.

SERIAL STORIES. A New England story by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January. A tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks, by Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," will follow. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by Mr. Peter Newell.

More SHORT STORIES will appear in the WEEKLY than it has been possible to publish during 1896.

DEPARTMENTS: Mr. W. D. Howell's "Life and Letters" have been among the most charming features of periodical literature; Mr. E. S. Martin, and others will contribute observations on what is going on in "This Busy World;" "Amateur Sport" will remain the most important department of its kind in the country.

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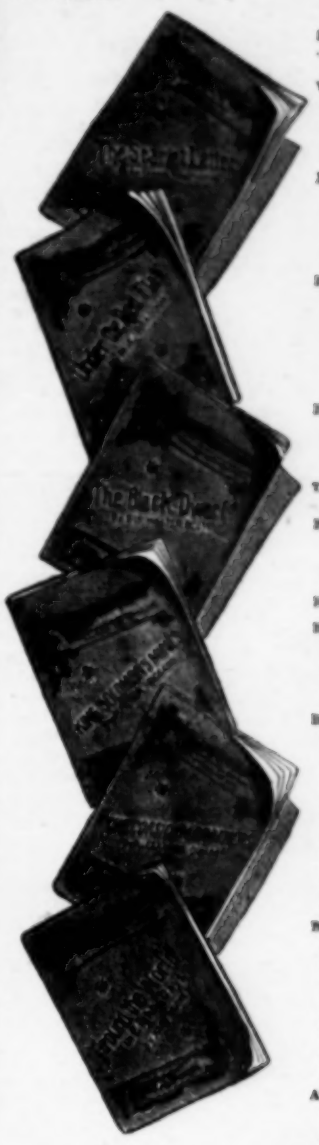

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